CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT COUNTRY Hungary DATE DISTR. /9 Aug 1953 SUSJECT Ajka Power Plant/Alumina Factory NO. OF PAGES PLACE ACQUIRED NO. OF ENCLS. 1 (LISTED BELOW) Enclosure "A" ACQUIRED SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. DATE OF INFORMATION THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

## General Description

- 1. For the purpose of refining the large volume of bauxite mined in Veszprem Megye, a German concern established a large-scale alumina factory at Ajka, on the Szekesfeherver-Szembathely main railroad line.
- The power is supplied by a 48-thrusand kilowatt generating plant constructed by the United Incandescent Lamp F tory.
- 3. This plant has supplied power and steam not only to the alumina factory, but also to the Ajka-Csingervolgy coal mine, the crypton works in the Csinger Valley, the Padrag coal mine which supplies the power plant with coal, and a few nearby towns.
- 4. The alumina factory was built by the firm of Antal Sorg. The contractor for the power plant was Jakab Acchaer, engineer, a prother of Lipot Aschner, president of the United Incandescent Lamp Factory. Both projects were constructed under the supervision of Undersecretary Antal Petnehazy who lived on the construction site until they were completed.
- 5. The alumina was transported to the aluminum factory located on the Szekesfehervar-Dinnyes state highway at Szekesfehervar, where it was used exclusively for the manufacture of airplane sheets and parts.
- 6. Hungary has always been the most important producer of bauxite in Central Europe. Economical production of aluminum is a question of cheap power supply; the Ajka power plant which owns the nearby Padrag coal mine which is also controlled by United Incandescent is therefore of great importance.
- The sides the Szekesfehervay aluminum smelter, it was planned to build an additional smelting plant at Inota, between Varpalota and Szekesfehervar. The development of the aluminum manufacture was of very great importance for Hungary, because it was planned to use aluminum as a substitute for numferrous metals and partly also

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("N") and transported to an underground freight yard ("O"), which has a capacity of aix hundred carloads of coal on railroad line "E/1" over a railroad bridge ("E") equipped with a double track. The coal is unloaded at "C", then trace ported to the underground crushing plant. After the roal is ground into powder it is transported on a rubber conveyor belt into five bunkers built into the ly into the boilers.  1. Water Supply - Water is supplied by the Taylor D. ("O"), vhich has a capacity of the bunkers the powder roal is fed automatically for the bunkers.		
6. The extent of the development of bauxite, alumina, and aluminum production is indicated by the fact that benutte production rose from 550 thousand tons in 1938 to 500 thousand tons in 1948 to 500 thousand tons in 1948 to 1940 thousand tons in 1948 this electrical works are production from the finding of the power plant is equipped with Swiss type botlers for the firing of fine power on the bandomrea?  9. Power Plant(A.*). The power plant is equipped with Swiss type botlers for the firing of fine power on the power coal is introduced by blowers into the tollers, where its amorethine is relised to red heat. The tollers were supplied and installed by a Swiss senufacturer and the three turcines by Ganz.  10. Coal Supply - The coal is wined at Padrag ("0"), loaded into freight cars at ("M") and transported to an underground freight yard ("0"), which has a capacity of six bundred carloads of coal or railroad line "5/1" over a railroad bridge ("P") equipped with a double track. The coal is unleased at "0", which has a capacity of six bundred carloads of coal or railroad line "5/1" over a railroad bridge ("P") equipped with a double track. The coal is unleased at "0", then track ported to the underground cruehne plant. After the oil is ground into power it is track, ported on a rubber conveyor belt into five bunders wall is fed unleased it is the power plant. From the bunkers the power call is fed unleased it is the bunker and is ground into the boilers.  1. Water Supply - Water is supplied by the Borna Patak (Torna Brook) through a side coally to the bunker sail is forced in three large reservities and is side coally to the power plant. From the bunkers in power call is fed unleased that the coaling tower ("P") through a verture are a reservited into the coaling tower ("P") through canal ("a/2"). The ordina bower is of reinforced concrete and is 33 metro land. The pow		CONFIDENTIAL/
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the bollers, where its temperature is raised to red heat. The bollers were supplied and installed by a Swiss menufacturer and the three furcines by Ganz.  Coal Supply - The coal is mined at Padrag ("0"), loaded into freight cars at ("0") and transported to an underground freight yard ("0"), which has a capacity of six hundred carloads of coal or railroad line "8/1" over a railroad bridge ("F") supplyed with a double track. The coal is bolloaded at "0", then trace ported to the underground crucking plant. After the coal is ground they power calling of the power plant. From the bunkers the roader coal is feed automatically not the bollers.  Water Supply - Water is supplied by the Torna Patak (Torna Brock) through a stone canal ("m"), passing through a Venturi meter this a prescribeting installation ("K"). The precipitated vater is stored in three large reserving installation ("K"). The precipitated vater is stored in three large reserving installation ("K"). The precipitated vater is stored in three large reserving installation ("K"). The precipitated vater is stored in three large reserving and is conducted into the cooling tower ("p") through canal ("2"). The cooling tower that also flowed into forms Patak ("p"), and likewise passed through a Venturi mater and a 7-setter-high substetack.  Power Supply for the Alumina Factory-The power is transmitted underground through tunnel ("g"). This tunnel contains the power bales and the steam piper structed of burned-clay bricks. The calles are suspended or the rainthand side of the translation loops. The tunnel is three bundred meters long and the steam piper structed of burned-clay bricks. The calles are suspended or the rainthand side of the factory is connected with the main railroad line and its entire area is equipped with a standard-gauge spur line system.  The main building of the alumina factory is marked ("") on the sketch.  The main building of the alumina factory is marked ("") on the sketch.  In 1946 this electrical works was in operation under Soviet contro	ũ.	Technical Description of the Power Plant (See Enclosure (A). Letters following Power Plant (NA).
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